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Norwich, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911.

REPUBLICAN TOWN TICKET.

Town Meeting Monday, Oct. 2d, 1911.

Selectmen.
FRANCIS E. BUCKWITH.
CHARLES F. BISHNELL.
Assessors for Four Years.
LEWIS R. CHURCH.
ALEXANDER E. REEVES.
Assessor for Two Years.
ALBIE L. HALE.
Board of Relief.
JOHN P. SEVIN.
JAMES W. BLACKBURN.
Town Clerk.
CHARLES S. HOLBROOK.
Town Treasurer.
CHARLES S. HOLBROOK.
Collector of Taxes.
THOMAS A. ROBINSON.
Constables.
DAVID R. KINNEY.
JOHN H. REEVES.
GEORGE H. STANTON.
GUSTAVE LAMBERT.
Agents Town Deposit Fund.
CHARLES W. GALE.
CORTELLI LIPPITT.
FRANK L. WOODWARD.
Town School Visitors.
(For Three Years)
EDWARD ROCKWELL.
GEORGE THOMPSON.
(For Three Years commencing 1912).
G. WARREN DAVIS.
C. N. CONGDON.
Registrar of Voters.
TYLER D. GUY.
Auditor.
DANIEL F. McNEIL.
Tree Warden.
FRANCIS E. BUCKWITH.

THE REPUBLICAN TOWN TICKET.

The Republicans are hustling to get out as large a vote as possible Monday, and their opponents are omitting no endeavor to win at the polls. The Republicans recognize a strong ticket and in scanning the names of the candidates selected to serve the people mark the character of the men and their ability to conduct the affairs of the town in a strictly business way if chosen, and it is up to the Republicans to support men who have been loyal to every interest of their party and who will be true to every interest of the citizens. There is no denying the fact that First Selectman Edlin has made a fine financial showing, and the fact that it was the Republicans who furnished the opportunity for him to do so shine in contrast with the near-poor. He is a strong candidate, but if every Republican does his duty by his party a man just as honest and capable will succeed him. A comparison of the personnel of the tickets ought to appeal to intelligent voters, and the ablest and most capable man should be put in charge of town affairs.

NO TIME FOR A CHANGE.

This is no time for a change of assessors. The present board has been at work for several years equalizing the taxes of the city and should be retained to complete the work as contemplated under the rulings of the state tax commissioner. It must be apparent to all intelligent property holders who desire to see this work as well as speedily completed as possible, that a change of the men experienced in it is not the way to hasten its conclusion. There is no class of voters who should be more anxious to see the present assessors retained than those whose taxes have been increased. It is by the retention of these men that the list can be most speedily equalized. New men know nothing about equalizing the taxes, and it would take them quite a while to take hold of the work where the present assessors were left to leave it. This work of equalization is an important work and if there was ever a point where the council, "Do not swap horses while crossing the stream," should be effective, it is this. Voters should sustain the board of assessors who have this work in hand.

TWO REFORM MEASURES.

The general assembly has submitted to the people two important reforms for their decision or rejection, the empowering of the lieutenant governor to act as governor, whenever the governor is away, or unable to attend to duty, and legalizing his acts while so residing. It is reasonable that when the lieutenant governor assumes the governorship, his enemies denied to him the title of governor until the legislature by special act legalized his acts and made secure his right to the title. What is proposed now is to have the lieutenant governor enjoy all the power, privileges and honors that are accorded to the second officer of most of the states.

THE OTHER MATTER IS THE APPROVAL OF A RESOLUTION WHICH LIMITS THE SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO FIVE MONTHS, WHICH IS NEARLY TWICE THE GIVEN IN OTHER STATES WHERE LIMITS HAVE BEEN FIXED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS. THE LEGISLATURE OF 1911 RECOGNIZED THE NECESSITY FOR THIS, AND BY MAKING ITS SESSION THE LONGEST IN HISTORY EMPHASIZED THE NECESSITY FOR THE CHANGE.

It seems to the Bulletin as if the citizens are alive to this issue, and would favor it with a most pronounced endorsement.

THE WHOLE PAYMENT OF \$39,313.56 ON THE TOWN DEBT SHOULD HAVE BEEN ACCREDITED TO THE PRESENT BOARD OF SELECTMEN IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES STATED, WHICH ALSO APPLY TO ALL PAST PAYMENTS UNDER THE CONTRACT IN THE PAST.

Imagine thought for today: Did you ever think of your backyard as an open book? The backyard has many readings, and gives its possessors many

KEEP OTIS LIBRARY FREE.

The appropriation of \$1,500 to Otis library should be made on Monday as it has been made the past eighteen years, for this is the only way the library can be kept free and used as an auxiliary to the schools of the city. That it is worth all it costs there can be no doubt, and no city has a free library of the same value at so light a cost. In this institution there are about twenty thousand volumes, and this means a liberal education to anyone who cares to enjoy its facilities and apply himself earnestly to study.

It has been said of books: "They are a guide in youth and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude and keep us from becoming a burden on ourselves. They help us forget the crossness of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments to rest. When we are weary of the living we may repair to the dead who have nothing of peevishness, pride or design in their conversation."

Free access to a library for all our citizens of intellect and worth and should not be denied to them.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The consolidation of the schools is a necessity because it will prove to be a benefit to every family having children in school. It will place the schools under central control, make the studies uniform and the facilities for progress equal. There is no doubt it will save money to the taxpayers, for it is a step for economy as well as concentrated effort to give every pupil within the boundaries of the town an equal opportunity to acquire an academic education.

It means less politics and better work.

Alongside of this issue is running the question of free textbooks and utensils, which it is for the interest of every voter to consider.

The voters who have children in the schools ought to be able to settle the question and settle it right.

There is no reason why the consolidation of the school districts should be longer delayed. Norwich is among the last of the large towns in the state tolerating the district school system.

TUITION FOR ACADEMY PUPILS.

Since Norwich does not maintain a high school it is becoming in her to make the Free Academy a part of our general educational system, and what it purports to be in name a reality. The report of the state board of education shows that there are seventy-two towns and cities in the state that have a perfected graded school system with a public high school as its crowning glory; and there are 13,650 pupils who attend these high schools. The expense of supporting these high schools annually is \$455,000.55, or an average of about \$16 a pupil; hence, through the liberality of private citizens, Norwich is able to educate her pupils better than the rest, at a cost of only about \$30 per capita. In other words, the Free Academy institution saves the citizens thousands of dollars in taxes every year, outside of this appropriation, for a city like Norwich would not be willing to depend on others for a preparatory school.

A resolution should be presented and adopted the same as last year authorizing the reimbursement of every pupil who attends the Academy and presents a receipt for tuition at the office of the town treasurer.

Let it be at Monday's meeting and vote upon this important matter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An old truth revived: Modest things do not show the own horns, but hire a trumpeter to do it.

Maine is now charged with still looking into the glass to see if there is a little red cherry at the bottom.

When the fire stations become horseless they will be less interesting than they are now to the public.

A Boston citizen wants "flying squadrons" attached to the fire department. Is it to be an aeroplane squad?

They have had their first snow in northern Maine, and it looks as if we were going to have an early snow winter.

There have been sixty-three aviators killed this year, and there is a month or more left to complete the record in.

The doctor who says we do not any of us drink water enough, cannot truthfully say that about other things we drink!

The pardon board which by the pardons it rejects confirms the wisdom of its creation, is the board of true worth.

The republican who from temporary disappointment files out against his party, never was devotedly attached to its principles.

The will of the people is to be expressed on Monday; and let us hope it will be emphatic on matters of greatest importance.

When an American gets hold of a Canadian dime now he feels different than he ever did before toward it, if he stands for reciprocity.

The insurgents have found the company they were in no different from what they were accustomed to that they are quietly coming home.

The Ottawa Citizen gives notice to those who would have a Canadian flag for the Canadian navy that the English flag is the flag of Canada.

The Boston Transcript remarks: "If the New England Grangers are not in politics, there is plenty of politics in the New England Grangers."

The new fuzzy hats which are to be worn this fall must be appreciated by the germs, for they can hide up in them by the billion. What a relief to whiskers.

The Philadelphia doctor who recommends that children be spanked on the back must have a different view of the spinal column's sensitiveness than other M.D.'s.

Kansas sends the president, handsomely, and farmers there who are glad reciprocity is beaten, openly confess their admiration of the president and say they'll "vote for him again."

In France the money that must go for living expenses in a family is termed liquid money, and the phrase is used to contrast such part of the income with funds that are set aside for a rainy day.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

Misfortune is not what it is generally thought to be. Here is one of misfortune's compensations expressed in a maxim: "Life is a game, and the game is not to be won, but to be played." There is such a thing as taking a wrong view of what the world generally calls a calamity. It is the most natural thing for us to be able to bear the misfortunes of others with composure and it is evidence of masterliness to be able to bear our own. Cotton thought "most of our misfortunes are more bearable than the comforts of our friends." Fortune indeed is the man who schools himself to see in every cloud an angel's face. The greatest misfortune which befalls a man is to be unable to rise above misfortune and to get from it the lessons of wisdom which it may contain. The true-hearted man looks forward, not backward—looks up, not down. The spirit of true manhood is equal to any calamity, and to turning even calamity into a lesson of love. Calamity has been said to be the perfect class in which we can look and see ourselves as we really are, and we are wiser for it and do not want to, but we may school ourselves so that if Fate compels he shall not overcome us.

I wonder how it feels to be so rich that you feel you must do something to avoid the distrust of your neighbors. Very few men appear to get near the danger point where such a disgrace haunts them. Of course, Andrew Carnegie became conscious that he was in danger of this disgrace and by his own statement began to do a good deal of good for the benefit of his fellow-men. He has given away a hundred and sixty millions or more, and has not the risk of being a miser. He is likely to die a multi-millionaire, although he yearns to die poor. Dr. Pease, of Chicago, gave away only by the same car earned seven millions, about the price of Carnegie's New York house, and is twenty years old. He placed it all in a trust for himself, and he is now a millionaire, and then purchased a place in a comfortable public home at \$2 in which to close his mortal voyage. He has such things as this it seems good not to be burdened by money—it is better to have a good deal of money than to be a miser. He is only a select few who are haunted in this way and it is not strange they become afraid of their own Frankenstein.

This is a funny old world at best. The man who is poor is suspected of lacking ability or being extravagant, and the man who is rich is either considered as shrewd in business matters, or suspected of being a miser. It is so natural for all men to pass judgment upon one another that no one hesitates, and the judgment of man is just as crooked as a snipe. Life has been. This is why human judgments vary so, and often seem so absurd. It is a law of nature that we are all "born-eyed" to our neighbors and moles to ourselves. We have a way of seeing others as reflected in our own minds. If we are sure to be distorted by our personal faults. How we look upon others depends wholly upon what we are. It has been said: "Judge thyself with the judgment of sincerity and you will judge others with the judgment of candor." It is a law of nature that we are all "born-eyed" to our neighbors and moles to ourselves. We have a way of seeing others as reflected in our own minds. 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